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JPRS L/9372

29 October 1980

Latin America Report

(FOUO 20/80)

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ARGENTINA

DESIGN FOR NEW JET TRAINER UNDER STUDY

Paris AIR & COSMOS in French 6 Sep 80 p 35

[Article by Jean de Galard: "Proposed Argentine IA-63 Jet Trainer"]

[Text] La Fabrica Militar de Aviones (FMA) of Cordoba, Argentina displayed a small-scale model of a jet-powered, two-seater aircraft, designated IA-63, [at the Farnborough air show].

At the request of the Argentine Air Force, FMA has designed a jet trainer capable of being employed in both basic and advanced combat training. Different versions were defined, but eventually version IA-63 was selected. The definition phase is now completed and the development phase is about to begin. FMA's objective is to produce a relatively simple and reasonably priced trainer aircraft, even though it is planned to use carbon fiber materials and even chemical metal-milling technology. The prototype is expected to make its first flight 2 years from now. Plans have already been approved for production of four prototypes.

An idea of what the aircraft will be like can be obtained from the photograph of the model, the three-view drawing, and the technical specifications (below). The aircraft does not differ appreciably from modern jet trainers in this category currently under development (S-211) or in production (CASA C-101). This high-wing, two seater, entirely metallic aircraft will be powered, like the C-101 Aviojet, by a Garrett TFE 731-2-2N turbofan engine with some 1,580 kilograms of thrust, or less likely by a JT-15D engine with slightly lower thrust. The aircraft is to be equipped with two ejection seats. It will be able to carry two jettisonable fuel tanks. Designed also for export and developed in cooperation with Dornier, the IA-63 could be, for South American countries, an excellent aircraft for preparing pilots to fly the AMX aircraft Brazil will offer.

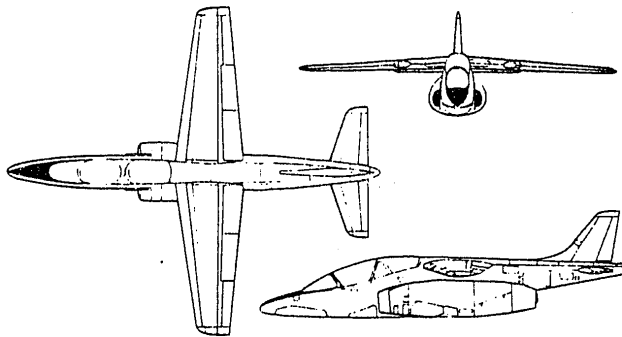
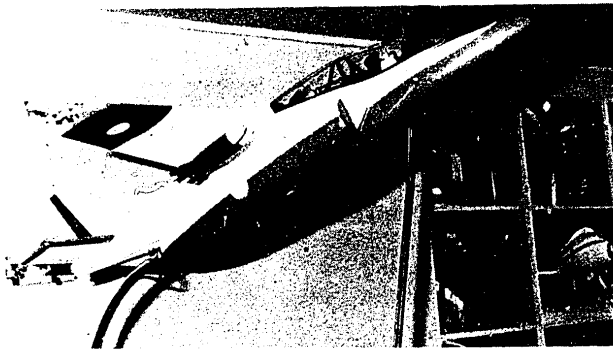
Technical Specifications

Length: 10.63 meters; wing span: 9.68 meters; overall height: 3.73 meters; wing area: 15.11 square meters; load factor (clean configuration): +6 to -3g;

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load factor (maximum load): +4.5 to - 2g; wing load: 227 kilograms per square meter; thrust (at sea level): 1,557 da N; maximum takeoff weight: 3,430 kilograms; maximum speed in level flight at 4,000 meters: Mach 0.73; stalling speed: 154 kilometers per hour; takeoff distance at maximum speed of IAS + 30: 1,150 meters, of IAS + 15: 900 meters; landing distance (IAS + 30): 900 meters; ferrying range: 1,500 kilometers; and flying time upside down: 20 seconds.



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CUBA

MONTANE SPEAKS ON CUBAN SUPPORT FOR JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT

PA081615 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0203 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, 6 Oct (PL)--Jamaica can always count on Cuba's support to achieve its socioeconomic objectives, to overcome backwardness left by colonialism and to strengthen its sovereignty.

This was said here by Jesus Montane, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of the party's foreign relations general department, in a speech delivered at the Ruling People's National Party 42d Annual Conference.

Montane said that Michael Manley and Fidel Castro have significantly contributed to the consolidation and development of the cooperation and brotherly relations that exist between Jamaica and Cuba.

He praised Jamaica's positive participation in the nonaligned countries movement and he accused "imperialism and reactionary sectors of strongly opposing the progress made by the people and of resorting to every means within their power to oppose their struggles."

According to Montane, "the imperialists maneuvers are aimed at dividing the people of Latin America and of the Caribbean, but instead, they are closing ranks against monopolies both in defense of their natural resources and to demand just prices for their raw materials such as bauxite, copper and others."

The enemy realizes that the Cuban revolution is irreversible and therefore is trying to separate Cuba from its Latin American and Caribbean brothers through the use of intrigue and slander.

"But even here they have suffered serious setbacks," Montane pointed out, citing the victories of the revolutionary process in Grenada and Nicaragua as proof.

Montane also mentioned Cuba's solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people and of the Guatemalan people against Gen Romeo Lucas' regime. He condemned the regimes in Chile, Paraguay, Haiti and Bolivia, which he called fascist.

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Montane referred to the case of Antonio Maidana, the Paraguayan communist leader, who recently disappeared in Argentina, the same as thousands of other people who are reported missing in that country.

In another portion of his speech, Montane mentioned Cuba's concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which he called revolutionary and nonaligned countries.

Montane explained the efforts to mediate this conflict undertaken by his country, which holds the chairmanship of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

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EL SALVADOR

CDHES MEMBER CRITICIZES JUNTA, U.S. POLICY

PA162318 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0049 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (PL)--The coup d'etat that a year ago deposed the regime of Carlos Humberto Romero in El Salvador responded to the need for change in the U.S. policy in Central America, Marianela Garcia declared.

The member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] talked with PRELA about the events of the past year, the violation of human rights, the revolutionary unity and the role of the Christian Democracy in El Salvador.

Speaking of the so-called "palace coup" of October 1979, she recalled that following the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua, the under secretary of state for Latin American affairs at the time, Viron P. Vaky, read a report to the U.S. Congress exposing the need to find new formulas of domination.

To Vaky, the people of Nicaragua, headed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, had made traditional U.S. formulas of control in Central America obsolete, which meant they must be changed.

Marianela Garcia reiterated that Vaky announced the reformist solutions which the U.S. Government had begun to apply with the military coup in El Salvador as early as October 1979.

The policy carried out by the Carter administration, she said, responds to the threefold [as received] strategy on human rights and restricted democracy.

In that respect, she explained that the coup which was carried out in the name of human rights in view of the repression unleashed by the Romero regime, was immediately followed by the application of an alleged reform, along with repression.

There was democracy only for those who went along with the "reforms," she noted; that is why it is called restricted.

Marianela Garcia was a Christian Democratic leader until her expulsion from the party. She revealed that for over 2 years there were talks between the Christian Democrats and the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and that while Napoleon Duarte was in exile in Caracas during this period, he made repeated trips to Washington.

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Regarding this, she said that the Venezuelan Christian Democracy was the most guilty one for its support to the Salvadoran criminals. The accomplices and the abettors are just as guilty, she emphasized.

She explained the recent killing of Maria Magdalena Henriquez, also of the Salvadoran CDHES, not as an isolated and unplanned deed but as an action to try to quiet down any voice of protest inside and outside the country and to leave the people without any documented proof against the junta.

Marianela Garcia repeatedly stressed the importance of the creation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, describing it as fundamental because of its meaning in the popular struggle in the near future.

She also said that it was important to gain effective international solidarity because it projects an image of real, not formal unity.

In conclusion, she said that she was satisfied with her work abroad over the past few months because she had received moral, political and economic solidarity and support for the CDHES.

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EL SALVADOR

FPL DOCUMENT FORESEES IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF JUNTA

PA162255 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2255 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (PL)--The Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) of El Salvador has said that the military-Christian Democratic junta is on the verge of collapse today, 1 year after the coup d'etat in that Central American nation.

In an extensive document released here today which assesses the progress of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador during this period, the FPL states that the economic chaos and the junta's political and military incompetence make it possible to state that within a short time the Salvadoran revolutionary forces will triumph.

However, the FPL explains that there are two plausible alternatives in the Salvadoran program and only one of them could delay the revolutionary triumph.

"If the United States decides not to intervene in that nation, we reiterate that the political and military victory of the democratic movement is at hand.

"If on the contrary, violating all international laws and the human rights of Salvadorans, the United States should opt for a direct intervention, as has been reported, another Vietnam will be created in Central America and the Caribbean, with the resulting delay and radicalization of the popular solution which, sooner or later, will come by the demand of history," the document states.

In this context, the document adds, the United States knows that the military-Christian Democratic junta is (?isolated) nationally and internationally and that its criminal actions have not intimidated the Salvadoran masses, as is demonstrated by the massive incorporation of peasants, workers, teachers and students into the armed struggle.

It adds that international solidarity with the revolutionary democratic movement is steadily increasing.

The junta, the document states, is carrying out large-scale operations, employing artillery, and is raiding universities and churches and killing teachers, students, clergymen, workers and even national and foreign newsmen.

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The reality of the Salvadoran peoples' experience, the document adds, is becoming increasingly clear to the international public, despite campaigns waged by the news agencies of the United States and its allies, which have tried to give the world the impression that the war in El Salvador is simply between extremist leftist and rightist forces.

If this were so, the FPL states, then the Salvadoran regime would not have to carry out the abuses and crimes which we have mentioned, let alone ask desperately for the aid of the United States and antipopular armies like those of Honduras and Guatemala.

However, to keep a people in [word indistinct], the dictatorship obviously needs this support and even more, the FPL states.

Therefore, the FPL asks: How can one talk of extreme leftists when all the organizations of workers, peasants, [word indistinct], professionals, parties and the church itself have closed ranks with the broadest, most organized and resolute mass movement that has ever existed in the history of El Salvador.

In the economic area, the document states that, at the end of the year, El Salvador's gross national product will have declined by 18 percent from the 1979 levels, while private capital will have declined by 47 percent.

The construction industry will have declined by 60 percent, while the cost of basic foodstuffs such as corn and beans will have increased by 80 percent, the document adds.

In the face of this avalanche of problems, it is clear that the military-Christian Democratic junta, guided by U.S. imperialism, does not have the political and military capacity to win the struggle waged by the fighters who are supported by all the people and by international solidarity. It is thus possible to predict that El Salvador will very soon be another territory in America that is free of colonialism, the FPL document concludes.

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"This has not caused any casualties or problems for the guerrilla forces, but it has caused many deaths and considerable damage to buildings, livestock and plantations that belong to the civilian population," ORPA stresses.

ORPA also repudiates the financial support given to General Lucas' regime by institutions controlled by U.S. capital such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the World Bank and the International Development Agency.

"The aid these international agencies are giving increases the country's debt and helps the counterinsurreccional plans carried out by the government, the army high command and private enterprise in the most strife-torn zones in the country," ORPA points out.

It refers to the contradiction by which the United States demagogically criticizes dictatorial and antipopular governments such as the one in Guatemala, while at the same time it grants them millions of dollars in aid.

ORPA says that Frank Ortiz, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, was replaced because of official pressure. He was replaced in mid-year by George Landau [as received].

Despite this, loan contracts were granted for \$51 million and the United States asked the IBRD to increase Guatemala's participation.

"The people's revolutionary and guerrilla organizations are joining their forces and are making definite and solid advances, inflicting hard blows on the murderous army," ORPA comments, regarding the other aspect of the situation in the country.

It says that in Guatemala's present political scene, the active and growing presence of the revolutionary forces is not just an obvious factor but a decisive one.

ORPA believes that the insane military repression is a reaction to the consolidation of the revolutionary forces.

ORPA says that General Lucas was put in the presidency to carry out a policy of opposition to the revolutionary war which was beginning 3 years ago.

"The deep and irreversible crisis in our country has worsened with the strategy of repression that is being carried to its ultimate extremes. This strategy has been systematically carried out to monstrous extremes and with the most irrational perversity," ORPA political analysis stresses.

ORPA terms General Lucas' campaign against the revolutionary forces a total failure.

"Lucas, the army high command and the clique in power have failed to fulfill the promises made to their partners and instead of peace, they have set the country on fire in all four corners," ORPA points out.

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ORPA ridicules the so-called "peace campaign" because of its cost in millions of dollars and its inefficiency and considers it absurd that Gen Carlos Arana Osorio, a former president personally responsible for the death of thousands of persons from 1970 to 1974, attended the beatification ceremony of Brother Pedro Jose de Bethancourt in Rome.

According to ORPA the regime's incapacity can also be seen in its economic activities in which government officials, through false statements, have tried to present an image abroad of stability and at the same time reduce the alarm and panic among big investors and the country's petite bourgeoisie.

Further on it says that the implementation of the repressive policy has been augmented in thousands upon thousands of persons dead and tortured in recent months.

"But instead of stopping the people and revolutionary struggle, this has increased it with the most just indignation and repudiation. The fact that the Lucas regime has been forced to increase its repression throughout the country and to different social and political sectors, clearly shows the state of desperation it has reached," ORPA indicates.

Finally, ORPA mentions three factors which will increase the crisis: The army high command must lie to the officers and its troops to prevent them from having an opinion of the real situation, from reading newspapers, from watching television and listening to the radio. Landowners' participation in war crimes shows the polarization of this group. Obligatory recruiting campaigns have become in truth a hunt for the peasants who refuse to put on a uniform. However, these youths at any moment could turn against the military chiefs who are ordering them to kill their fellow citizens.

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NICARAGUA

FSLN MEMBER DISCUSSES EL SALVADOR RESTRUCTURING OF INSTITUTIONS

PA121952 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1537 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Report by Elsa Pantoja]

[Text] Havana, 12 Oct (PL)--Dionisio Marengo, member of the recently established Assembly of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] expressed here his confidence in the victory of the revolution in El Salvador.

Marengo, who is the interior commerce minister of Nicaragua and a veteran of the FSLN, told PRELA that the Salvadoran people will win despite U.S. opposition to a second revolution in the area.

Marengo, who is visiting Cuba to exchange experiences [with Cuban officials], considered that the important factors in the advance of the struggle in El Salvador are the economic deterioration of the regime and the strength and unity being achieved by the progressive organizations.

Nicaragua is absolutely in favor of the Salvadoran struggle and the best way to help the Salvadoran people is to set a good example and to work hard in the consolidation of the revolution in our own country, Marengo pointed out.

In this respect he denied the reactionary campaigns in Central America which are trying to present Nicaragua as a promoter of revolutions in other countries of the area.

Regarding the recent restructuring of some official institutions in Nicaragua, Marengo said that fundamentally what is being sought is a more democratic structure and an improvement on the organizational mechanisms.

We must remember, he added, that FSLN was a clandestine organization which suddenly became not just a big organization, but one with the power in its hands.

All that demands more organization and the formation of a modern party, Marengo said.

According to him, the Nicaraguan process is very original, "it is something absolutely new and we believe it to be a very feasible and practical formula."

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A civilian engineer, Marengo also took courses in administration and labor at the FSLN Legal Department, until he was forced to join the clandestine forces by the former National Guard.

Marengo participated in the plans for the assault on the National Palace in 1978 and following the Sandinist victory he was appointed transportation minister until a few months ago when he became interior commerce minister.

Regarding the ministry's policy, Marengo assured that Nicaragua will remain a member of the Central American Common Market, but that it will restrict importation of luxury articles.

Marengo affirmed that shortages noted during the first months after the war have been practically eliminated.

Moreover, he added, with the rich soil in large tracts of idle land owned by the state, Nicaragua, under good production management, in 2 years will be exporting grain.

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